Catawba Journal.

VOL. I.] CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1825. [NO. 15.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

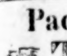
By LEMUEL BINGHAM,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAID IN ADVANCE.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

Packets for Philadelphia.



THE subscriber having established a Line of PACKETS between Philadelphia and Wilmington, N. C. takes this method to acquaint the public, that a vessel will leave Wilmington, N. C. every 10 days. Produce intended for this conveyance, will be received and forwarded by Duncan Thompson, Esq. of Fayetteville, and Messrs. Stow & Whittier, of Wilmington, at the lowest rates of freight, and least expense possible. Having three good vessels in the trade, commanded by careful captains, well acquainted with the coast, and cabins well fitted for the accommodation of passengers, he trusts to meet with encouragement. Philadelphia, with its environs, has become so great a manufacturing place, that cotton can be sold to some extent, and advantage to the owners, the consumption being at present about twenty thousand bales per annum, and will no doubt be soon greater.

JAMES PATTON, jun.
Commission Merchant,
No. 23, North Front-st. Philadelphia.

September 30, 1824.—3mt14

A. WHEELER,

Coach, Sign, House & Ornamental PAINTER,

RETURNS his thanks to his friends and the public, for the liberal encouragement which he has already received, and respectfully solicits a continuance of patronage. He is prepared to do all kinds of Painting in his line; and customers may depend on having their work neatly executed, and with despatch.

☞ Painting in the country will be done on short notice.

N. B. Old chairs re-painted and re-guilt.

Charlotte, October 4, 1824.—1tf

Yorkville Book Bindery.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public in general, that he carries on the *Book-Bindery*, in all its various branches. Having supplied himself with the best of materials, he will execute work in the neatest manner and on the shortest notice.

N. B. All orders for Blank and Copy Books will be punctually attended to.

9tf JOHN H. DE CARTERET.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a tract of land, containing 360 acres, upon the waters of Sugar Creek, joining Dr. Johnson's. It will be sold either by lots of 120 acres each, or the whole, as the purchaser may be inclined. Those wishing to purchase, can apply to the subscriber, or to any of the neighbors adjoining the land.

JOHN DOW.

Mecklenburg Co. Nov. 22, 1824.—9tf

If the above land is not sold before February County Court by private sale, it will be sold at public auction, on Monday, the first day of the court.

J. D.

Notice.

ALL persons having business to transact with me, are requested to avail themselves of this notice; as it is my intention to leave this place on or before the 10th day of January next.

JOHN S. GUTHRIE.

Charlotte, Dec. 17, 1824.—3t14

State of North-Carolina.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Williams and Clinton, vs. Sterling Russel. } Original Attachment.

Returned levied on one negro man, the property of the defendant.

IT is ordered by the court, that advertisement be made for three months in the *Catawba Journal*, for the defendant to appear at the February term of this court, in 1825, and there to replevy and plead to issue, otherwise judgment will be entered against him.

Test. ISAAC ALEXANDER, *Clerk.*

3m21.—price adv. $4.

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Joseph Blackwood, Adm'r. of William Brown, dec'd. vs. Robert Brown, and others, Heirs at Law of William Brown, dec'd. } Petition for sale of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Robert Watson and his wife Elizabeth, two of the defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State: it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Catawba Journal, that they appear at the February term of this court, in 1825, and then and there to plead, answer or demur to the petition, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be taken against them.

Test. ISAAC ALEXANDER, *C. M. C.*

6t18—price adv. $2

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

November Sessions, 1824.

John Osborn vs. James Clark and Joseph Goodman. } Original Attachment.

IT is ordered by Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks in the Catawba Journal, for the defendants to appear at the February term of this court, in 1825, and there to replevy and plead to issue, otherwise judgment will be entered against him.

Test. ISAAC ALEXANDER, *Clk.*

6t18—price adv. $2.

QUANTICO CANAL LOTTERY,

OF VIRGINIA.—*FIFTH CLASS.*

To be drawn the eighth day of February, 1825.

A. M'INTYRE, MANAGER.

SCHEME.

1	PRIZE OF	$10,000	IS	$10,000
1	- -	6,000	-	6,000
1	- -	4,000	-	4,000
1	- -	3,000	-	3,000
1	- -	2,000	-	2,000
1	- -	1,538	-	1,538
6	- -	1,000	-	6,000
6	- -	500	-	3,000
6	- -	200	-	1,200
156	- -	24	-	3,744
312	- -	12	-	3,744
468	- -	8	-	3,744
7800	- -	4	-	31,200
8760	PRIZES.			$79,170
15600	BLANKS.			
24360	TICKETS.			

This is a Lottery formed by a ternary combination and permutation of 30 numbers.

Orders for TICKETS and SHARES received at the

POST-OFFICE, FAYETTEVILLE.

WHOLE TICKET	$4 00	QUARTERS	$1 00
HALF	2 00		

Packages of ten tickets, embracing the 30 Nos. of the Lottery, which must of necessity draw at least $13 60, nett, with so many chances for capitals; or shares of packages may be had at the same rate.

Prizes in any of the Lotteries of New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, will be received in payment.

December 6, 1824.

Leghorn & Straw Bonnets,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Abijah Whiting

KEEPS constantly on hand a complete assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's

Leghorn and Straw Bonnets.

ALSO,

Gentlemen's Leghorn Hats,

and is constantly receiving from New-York, by every arrival, the latest and most approved fashions.

ALSO, A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

Fancy Dry Goods,

which are offered as low as can be bought in Charleston, Petersburg, or elsewhere.

40 cases Leghorn and Straw Bonnets,
100 nests Band Boxes,
20 doz. Wool Hats,
15 do. Morocco do.
10 do. Looking Glasses,
40 do. Knives and Forks, &c. &c.

Country merchants are particularly requested to call and examine for themselves.

Hay-street, Fayetteville, Nov. 20, 1824. 10*

Stop the Runaway.

ABSCONDED from the subscriber, living in the town of Concord, Cabarrus county, on the 12th inst. my apprentice boy, by the name of *John Pacinger*, who, as I have understood, went off in company with two persons by the names of *Josiah Shinn* and *John Hopkins*. The said John Pacinger is about 19 or 20 years of age, five feet 8 or 10 inches high, stoop shouldered, sallow complected, and speaks very slow; he has a downcast sheepish countenance, dull lazy appearance, and bends forward considerably when walking. The undersigned is inclined to believe, that Josiah Shinn, (one of the above named persons,) has seduced off said apprentice, as he was skulking about town for some time previous, and at that time disappeared—besides about a dozen or two of Hats out of my Hatter Shop; which, most likely, formed part of the company.

The said apprentice had on a broad cloth coat, and brown Holland pantaloons.

A reward of ten dollars will be given for the apprehension and delivery of the said apprentice to me, or for his apprehension, and information to me given, so that I get him again. I do hereby forewarn all persons against harboring said apprentice.

Let the public beware of his two associates, and especially *Josiah Shinn*.

The said Shinn is, perhaps, about 30 years of age, and is a hatter by trade. He is about five feet eight inches high; dark complected; has large white dull eyes, sandy colored eye-brows, prodigious whiskers, and a mouth, in point of size—monstrous! The said Shinn has a large stock of brass and impudence; assumes great airs of importance; talks a great deal about the war, and his chivalrous exploits therein; and would fain assume the vocation of the black coat gentlemen. He is particularly distinguished for telling lies, and long stories about nothing; and his character in point of honesty does not stand above suspicion. The said Shinn is in the habit of travelling much through the country; stays but a short time at a place; contracts all the debts he can, and goes off without paying them; and frequently passes for a single man, but he has a wife and children in the county of Cabarrus. He is likewise insolvent.

As for the other one, John Hopkins, he is a shoemaker by trade; keeps low company; much addicted to intoxication, and when in that situation, the most abusive and ill-tongued fellow imaginable:—his tongue is truly his only weapon of defence. He is stoop-shouldered, very tall, lank-sided, bandy-legged, flat footed; and presents pretty much the appearance of "a scare-crow eloping from a corn field." But he has higher claims to honesty than his associate, Shinn; or, in other words, he is not as great a scoundrel as Shinn.

A further reward of twenty dollars will be given, for information and evidence, which will lead to a detection of the aforesaid *Shinn* and *Hopkins*, in bearing off my hats; in order that that *peculiar* punishment (whipping) might be inflicted, which is so admirably calculated for the reformation of such worthies.

ABRAHAM AREA.

Dec 18, 1824.—3t15

Just received and for Sale at

Norment's Grocery Store,

A few dozen Old Port, L. P. Teneriffe, and Sweet Malaga, } WINES.

Noyeau, Perfect Love, Peppermint, and Sweet Shrub, } CORDIALS.

Albany Ale,
Old Jamaica Rum,
Cognac Brandy,
London Mustard, fresh and genuine,
Logwood and Ground Ginger,
Codfish and Mackerel,
Soft Shelled Almonds, and
A fresh supply of CONFECTIONARIES.

Charlotte, Jan. 1, 1825.—2t15

Sugar, Coffee, Wines, &c.

THE subscriber has lately received the following GOODS, viz:—

SUGARS.

75 hhds. prime St. Croix Sugar
30 do do Jamaica do
150 bbls. Muscovado Sugar, various qualities
78 boxes white Havana Sugar, very fine
64 do brown do bright color
20 bbls. Loaf Sugar.

COFFEE.

100 bags St. Domingo Coffee
150 do Rio do
200 do Cuba do
150 do Jamaica do
75 tierces do do

BRANDY.

20 pipes Brandy, Seignette's brand
15 do do Otard, Dupuy & Co. very old
20 do do Armagnac.

GIN.

25 pipes Holland Gin, of good quality
5 do do do very superior, imported via London
50 bbls. best Baltimore Gin.

WINES.

5 pipes genuine Madeira Wine, G. M. N. & S. brand; 2 butts old Sherry, imported via London; 10 qr. casks extra prime Port Wine, of the most approved brand, warranted genuine; 10 do of good quality; 50 qr. casks L. P. Teneriffe Wine; 20 half do do do; 50 qr. casks cargo do; 50 do Sweet Malaga do; 25 do Malaga Sherry do.

SUNDRIES.

500 pieces Cotton Bagging, best Baltic hemp, 42 inch; 100 kegs best White Lead, ground in Oil; 8 cases fresh London Mustard; 30 bags fresh Ginger; 50 do Sumatra Pepper; 20 bags Jamaica Pimento; 20 casks Shot, assorted; 10 do Lead do; 100 do Nails and Brads, assorted; 200 Iron Pots, assorted; 100 tons Swedes Iron, assorted; 30 do do do Axe Bar; 30 do do do New Sable; 5 do Plough Moulds, made to pattern; Liverpool Salt in sacks and barrels.

Blankets and Domestic Goods, &c. on consignment.

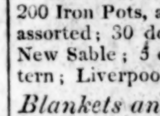
50 pieces London Duffil Blankets; 10,000 yards Grundy's white Plains; 5,000 do do blue do; 500 do grey do 5-4; 5,000 do Domestic Negro Cloth; 1,000 do do Satinetts; 6 cases Steam Loom Shirting; 10 bales do do Sheeting; 5 do Ticking; 50 bales brown Shirting; 20 do do Sheeting, made of New-Orleans cotton; 20 cases do Plaid Homespuns; 2 cases Domestic Coverlets.

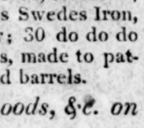
The above Goods are offered for sale at the very lowest market price, on long credit for approved notes.

JOS. T. WEYMAN,
Corner Vendue Range and East Bay.

Charleston, S. C. Nov. 11—4t13

Valuable Lands for Sale.





BY virtue of sundry decrees from the Court of Equity, bearing date 13th November instant, there will be sold, at Public Auction, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the first day of January next, the following valuable Lands, viz:

One tract of 200 acres, more or less, on Steel Creek, divised by John Dinkins the elder to John Dinkins, jun. now deceased.

ALSO,

Another tract of 300 acres, lying on the waters of Sugar Creek, 2 miles from Charlotte, on the road leading to the Old Nation Ford, Camden, &c.

A credit will be given on the above sales for one and two years, the purchasers giving bond and approved security.

ALSO,

A tract of twenty-six acres, lying on Waxhaw Creek, containing a

Valuable Grist and Saw Mill,

known by Walkup's Mills. In this case a credit of 12 and 18 months will be given, and bond and sufficient security required.

ALSO,

One other tract, lying on the waters of the Catawba River, containing 164 acres, formerly the property of John Wilson, now deceased.—On this a credit of 12 months will be given, on condition of bond and good security.

All the above lands are said to be valuable, and are sold for the benefit of the legatees.

D. R. DUNLAP, *C. M. E.*

Nov. 16, 1824.—7t14

Dr. J. D. Boyd,

HAVING located himself in Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, respectfully tenders his services in the various departments of his profession, to the citizens of the village, and adjacent vicinities. He promises fidelity, promptitude and moderation in the practice of the profession. He occupies the Medical Shop formerly occupied by Dr. M'Kinzie.

Charlotte, December 13, 1824.—4t15

N. B. He takes a pleasure in presenting his most sincere acknowledgments to his friends and patrons, for the encouragement they have been pleased to bestow upon his efforts to meet their requests in the department of his profession, while a resident at Maxwell's Store, and hopes, by his unremitted attention, to obtain a similar encouragement.

Desultory.

FROM THE BOSTON COURIER.

THE "INDIAN SUMMER."

Mr. Editor.—Historical truth is not to be sacrificed to sentiment, nor its sterner features to be softened by mere vision of fancy. But *the origin of names* is frequently so obscure, and we can so seldom resort to undoubted authority to account for them, that between different legends, I would allow taste to exert even considerable influence in the decision of their relative value. To-day's "Patriot" contains "an explanation of the term 'Indian Summer,' from Doddridge's "notes on the settlement and Indian wars of the west." It is an explanation of the term which militates very much with those which others have given of it, and is made up of matter which could entwine with the sound of it, no associations that would not largely partake of "horror" and the most "painful recollections." The term has had more than one or two accounts given of it, and its real meaning probably rests very much upon tradition, always more or less uncertain; but without connecting it with events of truly a terrible character, events too, which I consider to have nothing to do with the primary signification of a term of really Indian origin, and which doubtless had a place in the vocabulary of the aborigines long before our ancestors invaded the wilderness, I hand you 'an explanation' of it, which is probably quite as accurate and more pleasing than that in the Patriot. It is in a beautiful note to the 8th of Dr. Freeman's Sermons, p. 277.

"The south-west is the pleasantest wind which blows in New-England. In the month of October, in particular, after the frosts, that commonly take place at the end of September, it frequently produces two or three weeks of fair weather, in which the air is perfectly transparent, and the clouds which float in a sky of the purest azure, are adorned with brilliant colors. If at this season a man of effectionate heart and ardent imagination should visit the tombs of his friends, the south-western breezes, as they breathe through the glowing trees, would seem to him almost articulate. Though he might not be so rapt in enthusiasm as to fancy that the spirits of his ancestors were whispering in his ear; yet he would at least imagine that he heard the still small voice of God. This charming season is called the Indian Summer, a name which is derived from the natives, who belive that it is caused by a wind, which comes immediately from the court of their great and benevolent God Cautantowwit, or the south-western God, the God who is superior to all other beings, who sends them every blessing which they enjoy, and to whom the souls of their fathers go after their decease." F.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

The Documents which accompanied the President's Message relating to the War Department, afford a very gratifying view of the administration of the concerns of that Department of the Government. The acts of Congress for enforcing the accountability of public officers seem to have had a radical effect, as beneficial as decisive, which has been aided, no doubt, by the efficiency with which their provisions have been carried into execution by the Secretary of War.

There are some particulars disclosed, in the documents which we have not published at large, which may be interesting to our readers—such as the following:

The whole number of men enlisted to recruit the army, for the year ending 30th September, 1823, was 2,558.

The aggregate strength of our little army, by the last return, was 5,779. The aggregate permitted by law, if the ranks were full, is but 6,183.

The Quartermaster General and Commissary General's Departments appear to have been admirably managed, and, as to the Paymaster's Department, the head of it says, in his report, that he is confident, that the whole of the troops are now paid to the first of September, and a considerable portion to the first of November, and that the Paymasters will render vouchers before the close of the year, which will fully account for all sums advanced to them within the three first quarters.

The annual expense of medical stores for the army, it appears by the Surgeon General's Report, has not been more than $2 50 per man. The deaths in the army in the two first quarters of the year were but 53, and 13 of them were from consumption.

The expenses of the National Armory, in Springfield, Mass. for the year 1823, was 186,824 dollars; that of the Armory at Harper's Ferry, Va. was 194,368 dollars.

In the year 1823, fifteen thousand stand of arms were distributed amongst the militia of the several States and Territories, under the act of 1808, "for arming and equipping the whole body of the militia."

The number of Revolutionary Pensioners is 13,034, that of Invalid Pensioners, 3,736, and that of half-pay in lieu of bounty land, 202. Of the first class there died, in the three first quarters of 1824, 441; of the second class, 73; of the 3d class, none. The annual amount of Pensions to the first class is $1,337,316, to the second $298,000, to the third $9,876.

The number of Military Bounty Land Warrants issued, up to the 22d of November, 1824, is 26,761, covering 4,475,632 acres of land.—*Nat. Journal.*

The Slave Trade.—In consequence of the modification by the senate of the convention between the United States and Great Britain for the suppression of the African slave trade, Mr. Secretary Adams, as soon as Congress adjourned last spring, sent the amended treaty to Mr. Rush, our minister in London, with instructions to lay it before the British government, and to request its acceptance of the modifications proposed. A correspondence accordingly took place between Mr. Rush and Mr. Canning, the British Secretary of State, on the subject. The British Secretary, though his government would have preferred the original treaty as submitted to the senate, acceded to all the modifications made in it by that body, except that which excluded the right of searching vessels suspected of slave-trading *on the coast of America.* Mr. Canning considered that while this right of search was authorised to be practised in the West Indies, the principles of equality and mutual confidence required it to be authorised on the American coast. Willing to ratify the treaty with the restoration of this provision, the British government sent an authority to Mr. Addington, its charge de affairs at Washington, to agree to the instrument with that amendment. To this effect Mr. Addington addressed to Mr. Adams, in the early part of last month, a letter. In the reply of Mr. Adams, he states the unabated earnestness of our government to accomplish the entire extinction of the odious traffic in slaves, and states that the President would refer the whole subject to the deliberate advisement of congress, with whom it now rests. *Aurora.*

REVENUE OF THE CANALS.

We are indebted to a friend for the following semi-official statement of the produce and merchandize which have been transported upon the Erie Canal during the season past:

147387 bbls. Flour	5662 boxes Glass
38788 do. Salt	255 tons Cheese
17986 do. Provisions	127 do. Hops
27780 do. Pot & Pr'l. Ashes	102 do. Fur & Peltry
1524 do. Lins'd. Oil	6913 do. Gypsum
267695 bush. Wheat	82 do. Tallow
7747 do. Flax Seed	883 do. Household Goods
26396 do. W'tr. Lime	1638 do. Iron cast'gs.
338497 galls. Whiskey	166 do. Oysters and Clams.
755441 bbls. Butter and Lard	344 do. Marble Bur. & Grindstones.
57850 do. Wool	308 do. Amboy Clay
1075 M. Shingles	17013 do. Merch'dze.
1877 do. Staves	

And many other articles of less importance.

The revenue which has accrued from this navigation up to the middle of last month, on the Western Canal alone, amounts to the sum of 256,000 dollars, which at 5 per cent. will pay the interest on a capital of 5,120,000 dollars. Add to this the sum of 60,000 dollars, which will be collected the present season on the Northern Canal, and the total canal revenue will amount to the sum of 316,000 dollars, and pay the interest of 6 millions and a half of the canal debt. And this before one very important section of the Erie Canal is finished. As we stated in the summer, we believe the tolls will be nearly, if not quite, doubled the first year after the whole line shall have been completed. In two years more, therefore, we may confidently calculate upon a canal revenue of from six to seven hundred thousand per annum, and in ten years a *million!*

N. Y. Com. Adv.

A letter dated Washington, Dec. 8, from a member of congress, says—

There does not appear so much excitement among the members of congress on the subject of the approaching election of president, as a reader of our various newspapers would be led to expect. All whom I have heard speak on the subject, express regret at being called to make the choice; and from what I have observed thus far, I am led to believe that the affair will be conducted with much more quietness and composure than most people anticipated.

The British Navy.—The tonnage of the British Navy, in round numbers, may be taken at 450,000. The expense of building, taking one vessel with another, £20 per ton. To the expense of the hulls must be added the cost of masts, sails, cordage, and many other articles requisite for equipment. This doubles the amount, making 18,000,000 millions, for the primary sum laid out on men-of-war. The durability of the ships in time of peace may be calculated at 14 years—in time of war, at 10 years, the average at 12 years—consequently about 1,500,000*l.* is annually expended in keeping these bulwarks in an efficient state.

North-Carolina Legislature

SENATE.

Friday, Dec. 24.—Mr. M'Leary presented a bill to amend an act passed in 1818, to incorporate the town of Charlotte, in Mecklenburg; which was read the first time.

The Senate took up the unfinished business of yesterday, relative to the treaty with the Cherokee Indians.—Mr. Seawell proposed an amendment, which was rejected, and the bill passed its third reading and was ordered to be engrossed.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill to compel the banks of the state to pay specie in certain cases, which was read the third time and rejected—34 to 22.

Monday, Dec. 27.—Mr. Speight presented the following resolution, which was agreed to.

Resolved, That the Speaker of the Senate and House of Commons be, and they are hereby directed to adjourn the two Houses of this General Assembly, *sine die*, on the first day of January next; and that the Clerks of the two Houses be directed to make up the estimates of allowances accordingly.

Mr. Love, from the committee of Finance, to whom was referred the business of counting and destroying the worn and redeemed notes in the Treasury, reported that the committee had counted and destroyed, by fire, Treasury notes emitted by this state in the years 1814 and 1816, to the amount of 12,170 dollars and 89¼ cents; and for which they recommend that the Treasurer should have credit in his next annual settlement. Concurred in.

Mr. Love, from the same committee, to whom was referred the resolution directing an inquiry whether a more convenient contract cannot be made with regard to taking care of the public buildings, and the property contained therein, reported the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Comptroller of this state be directed to contract, on behalf of the state, with some suitable person, at a price he may deem reasonable and just, and not exceeding 75 dollars, to take charge of the public buildings, and the property belonging thereto, during the ensuing year.

Mr. Carson presented a bill to repeal the 3d section of the act of 1820, entitled "An act allowing compensation to the Attorney General and Solicitor of this state, and for other purposes;" which was rejected.

The Senate resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. M'Leod in the chair, on the bill fixing the salary hereafter to be paid to the Civil Engineer; and after some time spent therein, the committee rose, and the chairman reported the bill with an amendment. Mr. Speight moved to amend the amendment, by inserting, in the 6th line of the 2d section, after the word, "obtained," the words "not exceeding twenty-five hundred dollars." Which amendment was not agreed to—yeas 25, nays 31. The question then recurred on the amendment made in the committee of the whole; which was agreed to, and the bill passed its second and third readings, and was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Wilson from the ballotting committee for Counsellors of State for the ensuing year, reported that William Blackledge, Gideon Alston, sen. John Owen, Thomas Wynns, George W. Jeffreys, John M'Dowell, and Meshack Franklin, were duly elected, which report was concurred in.

Tuesday, Dec. 28.—Mr. Forney, from the select committee, to whom was referred the bill to continue in force the provisions of the act of 1822, entitled "An act to promote Agriculture and domestic manufactures within the state," reported the same with an amendment; which was agreed to, and the bill passed its second reading.

The engrossed bill to repeal the act of 1822, entitled "An act to repeal, in part, an act, entitled "An act directing the designation of hands, and how they shall be compelled to work under overseers of roads hereafter in the counties of Lincoln, Columbus, Burke and Washington," was read the third time, amended, and sent to the other House for their concurrence in the amendment.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, Dec. 23.—Mr. Polk presented a bill, to amend an act passed in 1822, to amend an act passed in 1821, to provide for the execution of process, where there shall be no proper Sheriff to execute the same; Mr. J. Smith, a bill to establish and lay off a town on the lands of James Gordon, in Anson county; Mr. Stanly, a bill to prevent protracted litigation by enlarging the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace. Which bills were read the first time and passed.

Mr. Stanly from the committee on the Judiciary reported that it is not expedient to take from the County Courts, the jurisdiction of the pleas of the state which they now possess and give them to the Superior Court.

Mr. Graham presented a bill, appointing commissioners to lay off a road from Lincolnton to Morganton—read the first time.

Mr. Ashe presented a bill, more effectually to guard against corruption in elections; which being read, Mr. Hines moved for the indefinite postponement, which passed in the negative—100 to 25.

Monday, Dec. 27.—Received from the Senate the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Speaker of the Senate and House of Commons be, and they are hereby directed to adjourn the two Houses of this General Assembly, *sine die*, on the first day of January next; and that the Clerks of the two Houses be directed to make up the estimates of allowance accordingly.

Which resolution was rejected—yeas 52, nays 63.

The bill to authorise and direct the Supreme Court to be holden in the several places therein named, and to advance the administration of justice in the trial of equity causes, was read the second time. Mr. Picott moved to amend the bill, by striking out Newbern and inserting Washington; which motion was negatived—yeas 50, nays 68. Mr. Iredell moved that the bill be amended, by striking out the 3d section, in the following words: "that a Supreme Court be held in the town of Newbern," &c. The question thereon was decided in the negative—yeas 57, nays 66. The bill was then put on its passage, and the question, shall the said bill pass? was determined in the negative—yeas 56, nays 67.

Tuesday, Dec. 28.—Mr. Stanly presented the petition of Edward Clark, of Philadelphia, stating that he has invented a plan, by means of which he has succeeded in towing boats against rapids which obstruct navigation, and praying that the legislature grant him the privilege to use the said invention on the several rivers of this state. Referred to the committee on Internal Improvement.

The following bills from the Senate, were read the first time and passed, and the latter made the order of the day for to-morrow. The bill authorizing the appointment of commissioners to run and mark the dividing line between the counties of Lincolnton and Burke; and the bill to carry into effect a contract entered into by Benjamin Robinson and William Robards, commissioners on the part of the state, with certain Indians of the Cherokee nation.

Mr. J. A. Bynum, from the committee, to whom was referred the bill more effectually to guard against corruptions in elections, recommended the striking out of the whole of the said bill, except the words "a bill," and inserting an amendment in lieu thereof. Which report was concurred in, and the bill, as amended, was read the second time. Mr. Lamb moved for the indefinite postponement of the bill; which motion was negatived—yeas 42, nays 79. The said bill was then put on its passage, and carried—yeas 78, nays 41.

NATIONAL ROAD.

REPORT

Of the Postmaster General, on the subject of the most practicable Post Route from New-Orleans to Washington City.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
15th December, 1824.

Sir: In obedience to a resolution of the Senate of the United States, adopted at their last session, requiring the Postmaster General to report to the "senate, at the present session, the most practicable post route from New Orleans to Washington City," I have the honor to state, that the route on which the mail has been transported, for several years past, from this City to New Orleans, is by the way of Fredericksburg and Abingdon, in Virginia; Knoxville and McMinville, in Tennessee; Huntsville, Rushville, and Pikeville, in Alabama; Columbus, Jackson, Fort Gibson, Washington, Natchez, and Woodville, in Mississippi; thence, by St. Francisville and Baton Rouge, to New-Orleans. This route is estimated to be 1,380 miles, and required a travel of 24 days.

The military road, as it is called, from Columbus, in Mississippi, to Madisonville, in Louisiana, is on nearly a direct line fom the former to New Orleans, and much nearer than the road by the way of Washington and Natchez. But this road is represented so much out of repair, as to render the regular transportation of the mail upon it impracticable. The bridges and causeways have fallen into decay, and, in many parts, the entire space, opened for the road, has become filled with young growths of timber.

Some years since, a contract was made by this department, to transport the mail to New Orleans, from this City, by Sailsbury, in North Carolina, Spartanburg, in South Carolina; Athens and Fort Hawkins, in Georgia; and fort Stoddard, in Alabama, the distance being computed at 1260 miles. But there were so many obstructions on this route, arising from streams of water, and other causes, that it was found impracticable to perform the contract, and it was abondoned.

There is a mall route from Knoxville, in Tennessee, by the way of Kingston, in the same state; Bennetsville, Cahawba, and St. Stephens in Alabama, to New Orleans, which makes the distance from Washington to that place, 1,222 miles. But the obstructions on this route are known to be nearly as great as on the route by the way of Athens and Fort Hawkins.

The post route to New Orleans, which passes through the capitals of the Southern states, is estimated at 1,312 miles. This distance might be reduced to 1,100 miles, if no greater deviations, from a direct line, were made, than would be necessary to obtain good ground for a road and to pass through Richmond, Raleigh, Columbia, and Milledgeville; and thence by Coweta and St. Stephens to New Orleans. A part of the Alabama and Mississippi mail, and the mail from the south to New Orleans, is transported on this route. But, in the winter and spring seasons of the year, the numerous streams of water over which there are neither bridges nor ferries, present insurmountable obstacles to the regular and rapid transmission of the mail on this route.

On a direct line from Washington, to New Orleans, the distance is 960 miles. This line passes near Warrenton Charlottville, Lexington, Big Lick, Grayson Court House, in Virginia; Ashville, in North Carolina; thence, through the Indian Country by Cahawba and St. Stephens, in Alabama, to Pearlton, near Lake Borgne; thence to New Orleans.

The northwestern part of North Carolina, through which this line passes, is so mountainous as to render a deviation to the south or north, in constructing a road, indispensable. A deviation to the north, so as to avoid the mountains, will pass by or near Fotheringay, Wythe Court-House, Christiansburg, and Abingdon, in Virginia; Knoxville, in Tennessee; thence, through the Tennessee Valley, by Cahawba, to New Orleans, on nearly a strait direction. This route is estimated at 1,059 miles, including ten per cent. for the variation from a straight line, from Washington to Knoxville; thence to New Orleans. The variation, so as to pass by Knoxville, would not increase the distance more than six miles. A deviation to the south, so as to avoid the principal mountains, would pass near Salem, in north Carolina, Greenville, in South Carolina, and Athens, Georgia. This route would not vary, at any one point, more than 60 miles from a direct line, and would not increase the distance, by a line passing through the above placs, more than seven miles.

The route by way of Warrenton, Abingdon, and Knoxville, affords great facilities for the construction of a mail road. Through Virginia and Tennessee, the materials are abundaut for the formation of a turnpike; and through the states of Alabama and Mississippi, it is believed, from information which has been obtained, that in no part of the Union can an artificial road of the same length, be constructed at less expense. On this part of the route, the general face of the country is level, and the soil well adapted to the formation of a solid road. Some information has been communicated to this department on this subject, but it does not come strictly within the scope of the resolution. If a substantial road were made, in this direction, to New-Orleans, the mail could be transported to that place, from this city, in eleven days. If the road were to pass through the capitals of Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, and Georgia, it could be conveyed in less than 12 days.

The route on which the mail is now transported to New-Orleans, although more circuitous than some others, in the present condition of the roads, is the safest and best. There are many obstructions on it, but they are less numerous than on any other. Greater celerity and safety are given to the mail on this route, than could be given to it on any other, to New-Orleans, and it passes through, and supplies, many important towns and villages, and thickly settled parts of the country.

In the winter and spring seasons of the year, the mail on this route, as on all others in the same parts of the country, is sometimes entirely obstructed by high waters; and, when this is not the case, it is frequently much injured by the mail horses swimming creeks and through swamps of considerable extent. The friction from the movement of the mail horses, is certain to destroy all newspapers that become wet, and not unfrequently letters are much obliterated. When the mail is a considerable time immersed in water, as has often been the case on this route, it is impossible to secure it perfectly from injury.

The Department now pays at the rate of fifty-two dollars and seventy-six cents a mile for the transportation of the mail three trips in each week, to New-Orleans. On a good turnpike road, it could be conveyed in a stage as often, and in less than half the time, at the same expense. And what is a most important consideration, the utmost seourity would be given to the mail by such a transportation, and a very considerable increase to the receipts of the department.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant, JOHN McLEAN.

Hon. JOHN GALLIARD.

Benefits of Education.—The 13th anniversary of the British National Education Society took place at London in June last, when the Bishop of Exeter stated, that not one child educated in a National school had been brought before a court of justice; it had indeed happened, that in a very few instances, children had been committed, who were said to be from National schools; but it had been ascertained that these children had either been dismissed as incorrigible, or had been so very short a time in the school as neither to have imbibed the principles there instilled, nor to have cast off the lawless habits which they had acquired before their admission.

Southern Intelligencer.

A VOICE FROM THE FIRE.

We give the following as we received it from the mouth of a gentleman of respectability, and leave the drunkard to draw instruction from the fact.

A shoemaker's shop was lately burnt in Saugus, and two brothers, in a state of brutal intoxication, perished in the flames. The evening before this event, one of them purchased a pint of rum, of a neighbouring trader, and assured him that he would pay him by ten o'clock the next morning, if he had to rake hell for the money.

New England Galaxy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FROM AN ENGLISH PAPER.

The deplorable effects of superstitious observances.—I have been grieved since I came back from Meliphilla, by the state of a beautiful and amiable girl, which has arisen from a misunderstood spirit of devotion. Before I went away she was gay and cheerful, the delight of her father's house. Her music and her poetry, and her reading aloud while others worked, formed the charm of her home. But her mother, though a clever woman, is a bigot; and Maria's mind, of a high and lofty nature, is peculiarly susceptible of religious impressions. Under these, the tender conscienced girl, to punish herself for an attachment not favored by her house, which she still felt, though at her parent's bidding she had given up its object, resolved to go for ten days to a *Casa de Exerciso*. There, under the guidance of an old priest, the young creatures who retired thus, are kept praying night and day, with so little food and sleep, that their bodies and minds alike become weakened. All the intervals between the masses, which are of the most laborious chants, are passed in silence; no voice is heard above a whisper, and the light of heaven is scarcely admitted. A young married woman, who went in with Maria, came out even gayer than she entered; doubtless her heart had rested on her husband and her home. But what was to occupy the thoughts and affections of the girl whose best feelings were to be crushed? Could she harbor there "a wish but death, a passion but despair?" and she has returned, as it were, to earth—on it, but not of it. The sight of friends throws her into fits of hysterical weeping, and, only prostrate before the altar, and repeating the masses of her house of wo, does she seem soothed or calmed. Such are the effects of the house of exercise. I might have thought that my young friend's peculiar disposition alone, had caused this; but I know a youth who was, I am told, once all that parents could wish—accomplished and enlightened, and possessed of honor and spirit. He is now little better than a drivelling ideot. He went into a house of exercise a man—he came out of it what he is. Oh! if I had power or influence here, I would put down these mischievous establishments. Even when they do not cause, as in this instance, a derangement of the intellect, they are nurseries of bigotry and fanaticism. To have been in one, is a source of vanity, to conform to the sentiments inculcated there, a point of conscience; and as it is easier to be a bigot than a virtuous man, great laxity of conduct is permitted, so the spirit is bent to maintain the church, and to persecute, or at least keep down those who are not of it.—*Mrs. Graham's Journal of a Residence in Chili.*

Important Trial.—The celebrated case of Clarke against the Corporation of Washington, to recover the amount of a Ticket in the Grand National Lottery, purchased by the said Clarke, and which drew tha prize of $100,000, occupied our court the whole of last week. The law and the facts were very minutely examined and canvassed, and the instructions given by the court to the jury were remarkable for their perspicuity. The jury retired obout two o'clock on Saturday, and in three quarters of an hour returned into court with a verdict for the plaintiff of $85,000, to carry interest from the 17th March, 1823, till paid. The prize was subject to a discount of 15 per cent. We understand that a motion has been made for a new trial.

The Attorney General of the United States and Thomas Swann, Esq. for plaintiff; and Gen. Walter Jones, for defendant.—[*Alex. Her.*

A Dreadful Situation.—Much sensibility is expressed as to the distressing and miserable situation in which the Governor of Kentucky is placed by the conduct of his son. He is committed to prison, and, under violent presumption, accused of MURDER in the first degree. On looking at the constitution of Kentucky, we find that the Governor of that State is entrusted with the sole power, "to grant reprieves and pardons, except in cases of impeachment." How deplorable will be the situation of the Father, if the Governor shall be called upon to sign the death warrant of his son. Without the public, powerful and pressing consideration which moved Brutus, Gov. Desha is likely to be placed in nearly the same situation. He cannot now resign, because to resign would be to prejudge his son's guilt, by presuming his conviction, which is the only thing which can compel him to act upon the case. His situation is indeed heart-rending and most pitiable.—PHIL. PRESS.

Extraordinary.——Twenty-three years ago, George Robbins, of Connecticut, went to sea, and was supposed to be lost; but on Sunday week, his brother received a letter from him, dated in the Spanish mines at *Yucatan*, the 20th May last, (which is published in the *Middletown Gazette*) informing them that he had been condemned to the mines for life, in consequence of being engaged in a smuggling concern, and connected in a conspiracy; but that the Governor, in consequence of his good behaviour, had promised to clear him on his next birth day. The father of Robinson is still alive, and ready to go and visit his son, if he is not liberated as promised.

HUNTING SPORT.

LEWISTOWN, (PENN.) DEC. 14.

It is stated that John Mitchell, Esq. of Bellefonte, went to the foot of the Alleghany, a bear hunting, one day last week—after travelling a short distance, he started a fine buck and wounded it.—The deer ran a short distance over a small eminence into a hollow, he heard it make a strauge noise, as if he had ran against a snag—he immediately followed it, and went within about 40 yards, he saw the deer on its back, and perceived a panther have hold of it by the throat, he immediately shot the monster through the heart—on getting a little nearer, he saw another of these animals have hold of the deer; the under bushes prevented him from seeing any thing of the monster but a part of his head, he immediately fired and hit it in the eye. The panther let go his game and made towards him; Mr. Mitchell by this time had his rifle loaded, and again shot and hit it in the fore shoulder; the monster however still stood, and appeared disposed to make towards the huntsman. Mr. Mitchell re-loaded in haste, and with breathless anxiety, as the animal advanced, he brought it down.

The last of these animals killed is said to have been the largest ever seen in this part of the country. Their skins were taken through town last evening.

Juniata Gazette.

A party of three gentlemen, in pursuit of runaway negroes on North Inlet yesterday, were attacked by about twenty negroes who were armed, and threatened their lives. They had to leave them. Today, Sheriff Huggins ordered out the several companies here, who have gone down in boats, armed and provisioned, &c. to break up the gang. One of the three gentlemen beset by these negroes, was Mr. John Thompson, who was so unmercifully beaten by three white men, about fourteen months ago.

Georgetown Gazette.

Hat Machine.—We are requested to state, says the Democratic Press, that a native of Connecticut has invented a machine to make *Hats*, which is now in operation near Hamiltonville, on the West Chester road. It is propelled by a steam engine four horse power. It dispenses with the labor of many hands. The expence of manufacturing a hat body, by this machine, is said to be but *four cents.* Citizens are invited to go and view this labor saving machine in operation.

A DESPERADO.

On Friday last, a soldier deserted from Fort M'Henry, under circumstances which induced a belief that he had stolen forty dollars from one of the officers. As soon as it was known that he had gone, Major Belton despatched a Sergeant, and a file of men in search of him, who having spent several hours in useless search, fortunately met Mr. North, a vigilant watchman, on the Point, and after giving him a description of him, he recognised in the person described a man whom he had noticed through the evening, as having changed his dress, and was induced, from that circumstance, to trace him to his den among the frail sisterhood on the Causeway, and to which place he piloted the Sergeant and his comrades, and by making a rapid movement upon the gentleman's bed chamber, surprised him in the arms of his "dearee." He made no resistance, but after dressing himself, accompanied the watchman and the guard of soldiers very quietly to the Watch House, where he was deposited for safe keeping, until morning. After the prisoner had been locked up in one of the prison rooms, the Sergeant stated to Captain Evans that he had better take care, as he was a bad fellow, and had a dirk, upon which the captain concluded it would be best to take it from him before the guard retired, and for that purpose called him out into the guard room, and demanded of the prisoner whether he had not a dirk, to which he very civilly replied he had; the captain then approached nearer to him, and asked him to give it to him, and to which request he as civilly replied that he would, and putting his hand into the side pocket of his coat, drew out the dirk and stabbed both Captain Evans and the Sergeant almost at the same instant. Capt. Evans was stabbed on the breast just below the stomach. At the moment of stabbing, he took to his heels and succeeded in making his escape; the Sergeant attempted to follow him, but fell at the door from loss of blood; he was however pursued by a file of soldiers and several watchmen up Market-street, and was overtaken by one of the soldiers opposite to Ramsay's Rope Walk, who in order to stop him, pricked him in the back with his bayonet, which had the effect to arrest his progress, but he no sooner stopped than he wielded his dirk with such dreadful certainty, that the soldier received seven stabs in the rencontre, and the villain succeeded in getting off, and eluded all search for the remainder of the night. He was, however, pursued by order of Major Belton, in the morning, on the Philadelphia road, whither it was conjectured he had bent his course; and was arrested and brought back. But such was the determined spirit of the villain, that he brandished his steel in defiance of the guard when they came up with him, and it was not until a pistol had been snapt at him that he gave himself up. He is now safely lodged in our jail, where he will remain until the Court sits, when he will have justice measured out to him. It appears, that when undergoing an examination before the justice, he behaved with great rudeness, and manifested a total indifference as to the fate that awaited him.

Baltimore Chronicle.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1825.

Failure of Mails.—No mail north of Raleigh, was received last week; and the letter mail from that place failed. We are consequently unable to give an abstract of Congressional proceedings. The mail from Fayetteville, by which we receive our Charleston and Cheraw papers, also failed; but we received the last Fayetteville Observer by way of Camden, from which we have made some extracts relative to the markets.

It will be seen from the proceedings of the Legislature, that the bill for organizing three Supreme Courts, one in the western, one in the middle, and one in the eastern section of the state, has been lost in the House of Commons by 11 votes. This is in consequence, we presume, of the rivalry between several towns, each of which wished to be the place designated for holding the court; and it is quite probable, that in this case, as in numerous others, the public good has been sacrificed to local jealousy. This opinion may not be correct; other causes with which we are unacquainted, may have operated to defeat the bill; but whatever may have been the cause, we can hardly believe the interest of the people was consulted in its rejection. It would be gratifying to many, we know, if the yeas and nays were taken on the final vote, to have them published; these, doubtless, would enable us to form a pretty correct opinion.

A bill has passed both Houses of Congress, with great unanimity, (only 7 dissenting votes in the Senate, and 26 in the House,) giving to *Lafayette* two hundred thousand dollars and an entire township of land, to be located at the direction of the President. If Congress should do nothing more this session, this act alone will immortalize it.

There is no doubt, we believe, that of the whole number of votes given by the *people*, in the late election, Adams is some thousands ahead of any other candidate. If it be imperative, then, on Congress,—as some papers state,—to elect the "man of the people," there is no necessity for more than one ballot, which would result in the choice of *John Quincy Adams*. But we shall acquiesce in the choice of Congress, let it fall on whom it may, and for this very good reason, because it will be useless to disquiet ourselves about it; and shall give to his administration our hearty support—if we like it; if we do not, we shall oppose it.

Sunday Schools.—We know of no institution against which *less* can be reasonably objected, than the *Sunday School*; and perhaps there is no one, taking every circumstance into consideration, in favor of which *more* can be urged. The object of this institution is not only to inform the understanding, but to rectify the affections; not only to store the mind with useful and necessary knowledge, but to implant right principles; not only to snatch the child of poverty from ignorance and vice, and fit him for the proper performance of the duties of this life, and for the happiness of the next, but to extend the same moral culture to the child of wealth or competence. Sunday Schools are not limited to one class, or to a particular age; they embrace all classes and all ages. The hoary head, whitened with the snows of seventy winters, has been seen in these institutions, learning, for the first time, the alphabet of his native language; the friendless outcast has here been sheltered from "the pelting of the pitiless storm" of adversity, and acquired the means of combatting poverty and misfortune; many a child, who, from having no one

..........................to point in time,
The thousand paths which slope the way to crime,

had wandered from the path of virtue into the devious ways of vice, has here been reclaimed, and restored to that society whose confidence he had forfeited, and whose laws he had violated; and thousands of children, of the respectable and wealthy, the learned and the pious, in all parts of our country, are pupils in these schools, and acquiring, not only a knowledge of language, but, what is far more important, a *knowledge of themselves*. That this institution has been thus eminently successful, in accomplishing its benevolent purposes, we have abundant proof—that it is still advancing triumphantly in its career of usefulness, we have a mass of evidence, not in this country alone, but in Great Britain, and in every other part of the world where it is in operation; and that it would be equally successful here, if properly conducted, there is no reason to doubt. We have made these few remarks at the request of a correspondent, and as introductory to a communication from him, which follows:—

FOR THE CATAWBA JOURNAL.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE TOWN OF CHARLOTTE.

It would be a reflection on this enlightened age and community to suppose you ignorant of the moral tendency of *Sunday Schools*; but it may be pardonable to suggest the necessity of establishing such an institution among us as soon as possible. And to mention some of the advantages which would accrue from it—in the first place, our village is so populous as to afford from 30 to 50 children of the proper age to receive Sunday School instruction. These children, like most others, are wont to make the sabbath a peculiar day of liberty with them, and to stroll about the streets regardless of both religious and parental authority. It is but seldom that the worship of God is celebrated; and aside from the mere *custom* of attending on it, little pains are taken to impress on our children its sacred importance. In this situation, we certainly must admit, (if we value religion at all,) that the system of Sunday School instruction, now generally adopted, comes in most opportunely to our relief, and operates as a powerful auxiliary to the instructions of the pious parent or guardian; for the whole design and end of Sunday Schools is to impart religious instruction: I repeat it again, *religious* instruction;—and when this object is not kept constantly in view by all teachers engaged in such institutions, they fall short of their duty. I did intend to point out at some length the advantages which would arise from the establishment of a Sunday School in this place; but I trust they are so obvious to every reflecting mind, that I may spare myself the trouble. Examine the records of all the Benevolent Societies, from the year 1782, the date at which the illustrious founder of Sunday Schools commenced his pious labours, to the present time, and where, in the annals of all these, do you find more youth reclaimed from vice, more ignorance enlightened, more real service done to society at large, to rich and to poor, than among the Sunday Schools? And I could now refer you to living trophies of the glorious triumph of this good cause, whose lives and conduct, in various situations, speak a greater eulogium on such institutions than my humble pen can trace. Let this suffice, while I presume to recommend the formal organization of a Sunday School in this town; sincerely desiring that our labour may be made subservient to the march of truth and the triumph of virtue.

A CITIZEN.

LATEST EROM LIVERPOOL.

The ship Baltic, arrived at New-York, on the 23rd inst. from Liverpool, bringing dates to the 6th ult. the papers are destitute of any important local or foreign news. An improvement had taken place in *Cotton*—Georgia 8¼ to 10d—New-Orleans 8½ to 11d. 25450 bales had been sold at Liverpool during the week ending the 30th of October, at an advance of ¼ on low qualities; on the 6th ult. Cotton had a further advance of ¼ to ½ per pound.

Our own market, as might be expected, has been considerably enlivened by the above news. Being Christmas holidays, the quantity of produce coming in, is small compared with the large arrivals for the last month. Our Prices Current has been corrected this morning, and exhibits a fair account of this market as it now is.—It will be recollected, that the prospect of crops in this country in October were exceedingly gloomy; it is bottomed upon these accounts, that the rise has taken place in Liverpool—the departure from this country in November, will have carried more favorable accounts; a depression may therefore be expected to take place—we would advise our planting friends to avail themselves of the earliest opportunity to take advantage of the present excitement.

Our market still continues to be abundantly supplied with Goods of all kinds, as may be seen by the "Commercial Reports. Orders are in the hands of the Commission Merchants, for the purchase of all kinds of produce, which still continues to pour in, in unusual quantities for the season. The river is still in fine boating order, and we have every thing that we could desire to secure a continuance of the trade, which has thus far progressed so favorably.

We purpose in our next, to publish a summary of the Exports and Imports, for the last three months, and to continue such a report monthly during the season.

Fayetteville Observer.

Haytien Emigration.—We confess there is something in the *geographical position* of Hayti which we do not like—we should not wish to see a powerful nation of blacks rise up so near us—but still more, we thought we saw the recent attempt of president Boyer to obtain an accession to the population of the Island from the U. States, something like a *bait* to catch the unwary—hence our endeavor to warn those interested against being too hasty in accepting the tempting offers of the Haytien government. Few or no emigrants were induced to go from this quarter; but from the northern ports, many were despatched by the Haytien agent; and already complaints are received of the perfidy of Boyer's government! The several vessels had scarcely arrived—Citizen Granville had just time to leave our shores, when lo! the mask is thrown off, and the snare is visible! Official notice has been given that the most vigorous measures are to be enforced against all vessels detected in an attempt to convey Haytiens or emigrants from the island! Thus the victims are in the toils: They have thrown off their allegiance to their country, and forfeited all claim to its protection—their fate may be easily predicted: If able-bodied and likely, they will be made *soldiers* to fight the French—if otherwise, they are destined to labor on the fortifications, or work on the plantations as serfs to some titled negro; in which latter situation, according to the most recent accounts, a "man and wife can earn but seventy dollars a year!" And for this they have sacrificed prospects of ease and comfort, have bid farewell to kindred, and have gone a "returnless distance" from their native land. Those free blacks of Virginia, North and South Carolina, who resisted the offers of Boyer, have reason to congratulate themselves that they were not entrapped: and to thank God that the colony in Africa still remains, affording a secure asylum—where they may become the pioneers of civilization, and the heralds of christianity; and find a home for their descendants to the thousandth generation.

Petersburg Intel.

The Secretary of the Navy, in his late official report, makes the following statement as to the Cuba Piracies:

"There are few, if any, piratical vessels of a large size in the neighbourhood of Cuba, and none are now seen at a distance from the land; but the pirates conceal themselves, with their boats, in small creeks, bays and inlets, and finding vessels becalmed, or in a defenceless situation, assail and destroy them. When discovered, they readily and safely retreat into the country, where our forces cannot follow, and, by the plunder which they have obtained, and which they sell at prices low and tempting to the population, and by the apprehensions which they are able to create in those who would otherwise give information, they remain secure, and mingle, at pleasure, in the towns, and transactions of society, and acquire all the information necessary to accomplish their purposes. Against such a system, no naval force within the control of this Department, can afford complete security, unless aided by the cordial, unwavering, and energetic co-operation of the local governments; a co-operation which would render their lurking places on land unsafe, and make punishment the certain consequence of detection. Unless this co-operation be obtained, additional means ought to be entrusted to the Executive, to be used in such manner as experience may dictate."

The Secretary recommends that some provision should be made for the education and instruction of the younger officers of the navy.

Raleigh Register.

The Detroit paper stats that 1600 barrels of white fish have been taken at the fisheries on Grosse Isle alone, and abou the same quantity have been taken on this side of that Island on the American shore. It was calculated that from 4000 to 5000 barrels would be taken. The fish are worth 6 dollars a barrel.

By the report of the Auditor General of Pennsylvania, it appears, that the receipts into the state treasury for the year ending on the 30th Nov. 1824, with the balance on hand at the end of the previous fiscal year, amounted to $711,454 75, and that the expenditures were $684,171 85, leaving a balance in the treasury on the 1st instant of $26,582 89. Of the receipts, the auction commissions and duties amounted to $72,404 64.

On Christmas Day, a negro youth, and a white one named Israel Haskins, agreed to amuse themselves with firing a Christmas gun, at Alexandria. They chewed a wad of paper and rags into a hard knot to cause a loud report. The white one left the room to get some fire from the neighbors. Soon after, the black went out, rested the gun on the fence, and fired it off—Haskins was just at that instant, unperceived, returning around the corner, so near the gun, that the wad entered his throat—he carried the fire into the house—exclaimed, "I am a dead man"—fell and expired. A coroner's inquest was held over the body, the verdict of which was "accidental."

N. York, Dec. 6.—*Police*—A tall Kentuckian came to the police, declaring he had been robbed of 180 dollars, all he had in the world. He told his story most pathetically. It appeared that in crossing the park, in the evening, he was beset by three little hussies, who enticed the stranger to a lonely part of the city, and there robbed him. The girls being well known, the eldest, not 18 years old, was brought up, and $100 recovered, which the Kentuckian carried off, highly delighted, he being looed out of the $80. He swore he never would cross the Park after dark.—*Adv.*

Discovery.—We are informed that Dr. O'Neil, of Comber, has discovered a chemical process by which hog's lard can be converted into an article for dipping and moulding candles, superior to Russian tallow, without any additional expense. When prepared according to his plan, it is equal to white wax or spermaceti. The candles made of it burn with a superior light, resembling in flame the purest gas. They are altogether void of the offensive smell and greasy touch of other candles, and when burning in the closest apartment, have no smell, and emit no smoke. They burn by many minutes longer than any other candle of the same weight, and with a change of process only in preparing, they can be either of a beautiful golden yellow, or of a snow-white color, which the effects of light or time cannot alter.—*Ulster Farmer and Mechanic.*

A LOTTERY,

For the benefit and encouragement of **MECHANISM** in the Western part of North-Carolina.

SCHEME.

1586 Tickets, at $2.

Not two Blanks to a Prize.

1	Prize of	$500	(Phæton and Cotton Saw Gin)	is	$500
1	do	$300	(Family Coach)	is	300
1	do	$250	(Gig)	is	250
1	do	$180	(do.)	is	180
1	do	$130	(do.)	is	130
2	do	$100	(Side Board & Cotton Saw Gin)	is	200
2	do	$80	(Gig and Sociable)	is	160
2	do	$20	(Bedsteads)	is	40
3	do	$14	(a set of Tables)	is	42
2	do	$12	(Windsor Chairs)	is	24
3	do	$10	(two Ladies' Work Tables and one Pembroke)	is	30
1	do	$8	(Bellows top Cradle)	is	8
10	do	$6	(6 Ploughs, 8 Street Lamps, and 2 Lard Cans)	is	60
10	do	$5	(Hats)	is	50
1	do	$4	(Candlestand)	is	4
1	do	$3	(do)	is	3
20	do	$3	(do)	is	60
300	do	$2	(25 cast steel Axes, and 275 pair Shoes)	is	600
431	do	$1	(Tin Ware, Jewelry, Shoes, &c. &c.)	is	431
793					$3072

Tickets can be had in Charlotte of the undersigned Commissioners, by letter, postage paid, inclosing the money; or from their agents in Salisbury, Statesville, Concord, Lincolnton, Yorkville or Lancaster; who pledge themselves to pay the prizes as set forth in the scheme, thirty days after the drawing, or refund the money to purchasers of tickets, provided the scheme shall not be drawn.

SAM'L. HENDERSON,
GREEN KENDRICK,
JNO. BOYD.

N. B. Explanatory Hand Bills can be had of the Commissioners.

15*

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Archibald Frew, deceased, for purchases made at the administrator's sale, or otherwise, will please come forward, without delay, and make payment. The situation of the estate will not admit of indulgence.

Those who have demands against the estate, and have not yet presented them, are again requested to do so forth ith.

On the old mercantile books of the deceased, are numerous and large accounts standing open: it becomes the duty of the administrator to close them in some way. I should be extremely glad that all those who have had dealings with Mr. Frew, would, as far as convenient, come forward and examine their old accounts; by doing so, much trouble and expense might be saved. To afford every opportunity to those interested, I have appointed Messrs. Campbell and Blake, my agents; so that the notes and books will at all times be found in town ready for examination and settlement.

WM. DAVIDSON, *Adm'r.*

Jan. 7, 1825.

At Private Sale,

About four hundred acres of good wood-land, about four miles from Charlotte, being part of A. Frew, deceased's old tract. If not sold before Wednesday of February Court next, I will then offer it at public sale.

For rent, a part of the plantation whereon Mrs. Frew lives. On the part for rent is a tolerable dwelling-house.

WM. DAVIDSON.

Jan. 7, 1824.—3t17

Gen. Hartt's House to Let.

I OFFER the elegant two story House, belonging to the heirs of the late Gen. Hartt, deceased, together with the kitchen, smoke and lumber house, a well inclosed garden, with from three to ten acres of good tillable land, and one third of the Barn and Corn cribs. It is one of the most desirable situations for a Mechanic (of any kind) in the county; being situated in the centre of a respectable neighborhood. Any person wishing to rent the above for one year, can have it, on accommodating terms, by applying to WM. B. PORTER, *Steel Creek, Mecklenburg County, N. C.*

1st January, 1825.—3t17

ATTENTION!

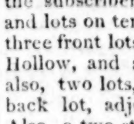
Charlotte Republican Volunteers.

YOU are hereby notified to parade at the Court-House, on the 29th instant, precisely at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of drill, &c.

By order of the Captain,
JOHN H. NORMENT, *O. S.*

Jan. 8, 1825.—3t17

A Bargain.



ANY person desirous to settle in the village of Charlotte, N. C. and save the trouble and expense of building, will do well to call on the subscriber, who offers for sale his house and lots on terms to please a purchaser, viz:—three front lots and two back, lying in the Sandy Hollow, and adjoining William Lucky's land; also, two lots, the front on Broad street, and back lot, adjoining the Methodist Church.—Also, a two story dwelling-house on Broad-st. situated a few rods north-east from the Court-House, with two lots. On the premises are an excellent Cellar, Kitchen, Smoke-House, Barn, Stables, and every other necessary out building.

EDW'D. M. BRONSON.

Mea paupera regna.

As Capt. Dougald Dahlgetty says, (of Drumthwacket.)

I OFFER for sale my Houses and Lot, adjoining Mr. J. Irwin's, on the north corner of the Public Square. Persons disposed to purchase, will view the premises.

To my debtors, (with all due deference to their superior cognitions,) I would request, beseech, desire, insist, that they will be kind enough to call and see me.

15 3teop J. TORRENCE.

Public Sale.

ON Thursday, the 27th instant, will be exposed to public sale, at Haye's Mills, all my stock of Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Corn, Wheat, Flour, Lumber, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, &c. &c. Also, two Stills and forty or fifty Still vessels.

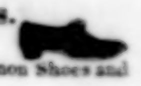
Terms will be made known on the day of sale, by BENJA. JOHNSON.

3t17

Auction Sale.

I WILL sell at public auction, on Saturday, 15th inst. on account of all concerned, the Bricks and Bats remaining at the Male Academy. Terms, note with approved security, payable in twelve months. 1w JOHN IRWIN.

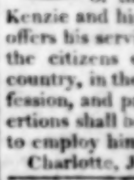
Boots and Shoes.



GENTLEMEN'S fine and common Shoes and Shootees,
Men's thick and pegged do do
Ladies' Seal Skin and Morocco Boots,
do Strapt and Laced Walking Shoes,
do Morocco and Leather Pumps,
Misses' and Children's Shoes and Bootees, fine and common;
A few pair nailed Wellington Boots;
Shoe Brushes, Liquid and Paste Blacking, &c.
Just received, and for sale, by
JOHN H. NORMENT.

Charlotte, Jan. 1, 1825.—3t15

Dr. D. T. Caldwell,



WISHES to inform his friends, that he has moved his Medicines to the store-house belonging to the estate of Wm. Allison, deceased, which he now occupies as a shop. A dissolution of the partnership between Dr. McKenzie and himself having taken place, he now offers his services, in his individual capacity, to the citizens of Charlotte and its contiguous country, in the different departments of his profession, and promises that his most faithful exertions shall be extended to all who may choose to employ him.

Charlotte, Jan. 1, 1825.—3t18

Notice.

JAMES T. ASBURY intends leaving Charlotte in the month of April. All persons that have claims against me, will please present them for settlement against the 1st day of March; those indebted, will save costs and trouble, by making payment in a few weeks.

JAMES T. ASBURY.

Charlotte, Jan. 1, 1825.—9t22

There will be kept a good assortment of Harness, and other articles in my line, till the first day of April, and will be sold low for cash only.

List of Letters

Remaining in t e Post-Office at Charlotte, N. C on the 1st January, 1825.

A.	K.
James A. Alexander,	Hugh G. Kirkpatrick,
Rev. Abr'm Anderson 2,	Robert Kirkpatrick,
Silas Alexander,	Marcus Kennedy,
Chal's W. H. Alexander,	David Kather.
Ezekiel Alexander,	L.
Francis & M. Alexander,	Secretary of Phalanx Lodge.
Maj. Thos. Alexander,	M.
Charles Alexander.	Philemon Morris,
B.	Nancy Mason,
Samuel Beaty 2,	James H. Morrison,
Abraham Bivens,	Enock Morgan,
Robert Barnett,	Foster M'Coy,
Hyram Baldwin,	George Morrow,
Rice C. Ballard,	Benjamin Morrow,
Boot and Shoe Maker,	Graves Morris,
Wm. Barney,	James N. Melvin,
Nathan Beaty,	Alexander M'Rae,
Joseph Bost,	John M'Glauthen 2,
John Biggam,	Hannah Mitchell,
Allen Baldwin,	James & Samuel Montgomery,
Wm. Berryhill,	Dr. C. M'Kenzie,
Mr. Bostwick,	Capt. Robt. M'Kinley,
M. Bryan,	Gen. Michael M'Leary,
John Bates 2.	Thomas Marks.
C.	N.
Christen N. Case,	Samuel Newland,
John Crowell,	James Navy.
Thomas S. Cochran,	P.
Samuel G. Coombs,	John Patterson,
Sarah Cathey,	Joseph Purviance,
Martha Cathey,	Col. T. G. Polk,
Moses Clay,	Wm. Patterson,
Samuel H. Cochran,	Mrs. Wm. Polk,
Lewis D. Collins,	Lunsford Paschall,
John Cox,	Isaac Price,
Duncan Campbell.	Timothy Parsons,
D.	Aaron Parker,
John N. Davis,	Col. Charles Philips,
Robert Duckworth,	Thomas J. Polk.
Jonathan Dewese,	R.
James Darnall,	Mrs. Amelia Ross,
Gen. E. Davidson,	Wm. Rice,
John Davis 2,	Milas J. Robinson,
John Dancy,	John Reed,
John Dulin,	John C. Ross,
James Dinkins 3,	Joseph Reed,
Obedience Dinkins 2.	Robert Robinson 2.
E.	S.
John J. Erwin 2.	John Stillwell,
F.	Wm. Stewart,
Reuben Freeman.	Nicholas Starns,
G.	Edward Smith 2,
Gen. George Graham,	Elijah Sibley,
John Godwin,	James Spratt 2,
The Gaoler,	John Stinson,
John J. Gause,	Adam A. Springs,
George W. Grimes,	Esther Springs 2,
Josiah R. Grady,	John Springs, 2
John N. Gradith,	Springs, Dinking, & Co.
Aaron G. Griffith.	George W. Spears,
H.	Sheriff of Mecklenburg,
David Harky,	H. H. Scrugg,
Thomas Houston 2,	Thomas Spratt.
Bryant Hotchkiss,	T.
Elam Hunter,	Wyatt Temple 2,
Aaron Houston,	Bethuel Tarlton,
Andrew Hunter,	Wm. Thompson.
Miss Sarah A. Harris,	W.
Mr. Holbrooks,	Woodruff & Newton,
Miss Martha A. E. Harris,	Leander Y. Williamson,
George W. Houston,	Susannah Ward,
Wm. Hutchison.	Ransom Watson,
J.	John McK. A. Wallace
Thomas Jones,	
John Jones.	

3t17 WM SMITH, *P. M.*

ORIGINAL.

FOR THE CATAWBA JOURNAL.

Extracts from a Manuscript continued.

Chronological abstract of the events noticed in the MS. referred to.

Charleston surrendered, 12th of May, 1780—Col. Bufort defeated by Tarleton, 29th of May.—On receiving the news, the militia were ordered out en masse. By the 3d of June, 8 or 900 men were assembled in Charlotte; and on the 4th, hearing of Tarleton's return to Camden, they were dismissed by Gen. Rutherford, with orders to hold themselves in readiness; except two troops of cavalry, commanded by Captains Martin and Simmons, under the command of Major Davie, who were to keep a look out.

8th of June, intelligence of Lord Rawdon's advance to Waxhaw creek.—Gen. Rutherford orders the militia to rendezvous at Reese's plantation, behind Coddle creek, and by the 12th had about 800 men; but hearing that Lord Rawdon had retired to Hanging Rock, marched in advance 10 miles to Mallard creek.

14th June, information of the Tories rising in Tryon, (now Lincoln.)—Orders issued to Col. Lock, Maj. Wilson and Capt. Falls, to raise men to suppress them. Next day marched two miles in advance of Charlotte, heard the British were retiring towards Camden, and on the 17th, that the Tories were assembled at Ramsour's Mill in great force. On the 19th crossed Tuckesejah ford; on the 20th were on the march towards Ramsour's, and within 10 or 12 miles, at the time the battle was fought at that place. A detailed account of the Battle of Ramsour, admitted to be correct by both whigs and tories who were in it, and have read it.

Three days after the battle, Gen. Rutherford marches, 23d June, to attack Col. Bryant in the forks of the Yadkin, and Maj. Davie ordered to the Waxhaw. 20th of June, Col. Bryant with 600 men, crossed the Yadkin, made good his retreat to Cheraw, and joined the British detachment under Maj. M'Cacthin. Gen. Rutherford, when in pursuit, at Salisbury, on the 2d of July, sent Col. Wm. Davidson, (a regular officer) with 250 men, down on the west side of the Yadkin, to prevent Bryant's crossing at Colson's, near the mouth of Rocky River. On his march, he met with 3 or 400 tories and defeated them, the Colonel and three others wounded. 7th of July, Capt. Hook, with a party of dragoons and tories, advanced on the west side of Catawba, burnt Hill's iron works. A body of militia in the west of Mecklenburg, attended Steel Creek church armed, and after sermon, organized themselves and marched down the river, and near Biggin's ferry, joined Gen. Sumpter, with a few south refugees. He was vested with the command, and next day moved to Hoglen branch, in the Indian lands, his force having increased to 500. Here he fortified his camp.

16th of July, Maj. Davie, from his station at Waxhaw, gave notice of a detachment of British advancing to Hanging Rock. Sumpter joined him with his force, and they marched by Waxhaw church to Doctor Harpers', for subsistence. While there, the patroles gave notice of the enemy's advance, Gen. Sumpter hastened to the ford on Waxhaw creek, fixed an ambuscade, and continued in position all night: but the British halted four miles below. Next day Gen. Sumpter retired 16 miles to Clem's branch for subsistence. 30th of July, passed Sans ford, and on the 5th of August, the battle of Rocky Mount took place. Recrossed the Catawba, and on the 6th day of August was the battle of Hanging Rock; 7 from Mecklenburg killed, and 12 wounded.

Gen. Gates' advance and defeat 16th of August—other histories referred to for details.—Gen. Sumpter's defeat at Fishing creek, 18th of August. On the news of those disasters, the militia assemble in Charlotte en masse, but the village was so crowded with the retreating troops, and such confusion prevailed, that they could not organise until 21st August. After the throng passed, the continental officers encouraged resistance, but made no demonstrations of assistance: they all marched on. Gen. Rutherford being a prisoner, the field officers decided a camp should be formed on McAlpin's creek. Shortly after, Col. Wm. L. Davidson was appointed Brig. Gen. and took command. Maj. Davie was appointed Col. of militia cavalry, and stationed at Waxhaw creek. Gen. Sumner arrives about the middle of September, with 7 or 800 militia from the eastern counties. About the 20th of September the British army arrive at Waxhaw; Col. Davie retires, and procuring a detachment of infantry, commanded by Maj. George Davidson, marches in the night, surprises and defeats a body of tories collected at Wahab's, within a short distance of the British camp. 24th of September, Lord Cornwallis advances to McAlpin's creek, detaches Tarleton next morning to Beggar's ferry to strike Gen. Sumpter, who had about 50 south militia: Sumpter crossed the river and escaped him. Gen. Sumner, with his command, retreated over the Yadkin; Gen. Davidson to Mallard creek; and Col. Davie, with about 300 horsemen, occupied the village of Charlotte, kept a strong patrole on the British lines in the evening, and at night picked up five stragglers in search of milk.

26th of September, at dawn, the British marched, drove in Davie's patroles, who several times fired on them; but they were not pressed until at the ferry road, two miles below Charlotte, when Tarleton joined: they were then pressed briskly, until within sight of the village—disposition of Davie's force—description of the village at that time—details of the recounter there—at Kennedy's creek—and at the cross roads—loss, &c. &c.

Col. Davie retires behind Rocky River; Gen. Davidson to Phifer's—form of British encampment, when in Charlotte. 29th Sept. Maj. Dickson makes an unsuccessful attack on a picket guard at Polk's mill, two miles from Charlotte, which was grinding for the army. Lost one man killed. Several British sentinels killed while here.

3d of October, Lord Cornwallis sends a foraging party of 40 wagons and 510 men, on the road towards Beattie's ford, under command of Maj. Doyle. At M'Intire's, 7 miles from Charlotte, were attacked and defeated by Capt. Thomson and 13 men, with a loss of 8 killed and 12 wounded, and brought only two wagon loads of forage. On the 7th of October, the battle of King's Mountain—details of it best given in the account of Gov. Shelby and Preston, in their paper contest. On the 8th of October, Lord Cornwallis received a despatch from Col. Ferguson, by the hands of (the noted) Abram Collins, and Haggerty, dated 4th October, Gilbertstown, stating his being menaced by a large force, soliciting assistance, &c. Detaches Tarleton same day, who came to the ford at the mouth of south fork on Catawba. River was too high, having risen since morning.—Matthew Knox, anecdote.—Two men crossed in the morning from the battle, with news.—Tarlton returns to Charlotte same evening. The 9th, Lord Cornwallis leaves Charlotte about sunset; on their march in the night, their pilot, Wm. McCafferty, deserts; being on a road from the one intended, are confused, leave 40 wagons and other property near Parks' mills. Col. Davie has notice; moves through Charlotte on the 10th; reconnoitres their rear on the 11th; on their march, passed on their flank half a mile distant, but found them prepared at all points. He returned to Mecklenburg; and Lord Cornwallis, by easy marches, reached Winnsborough about the 5th of November.

[To be continued.]

FOR THE CATAWBA JOURNAL.

Mr. Editor: Many are the external varieties of men; and among others, the inquisitive mind must be struck with the great diversity of *color* which distinguishes different countries, and often the inhabitants of the same country. Two theories have been contended for, as giving satisfactory reasons for this difference. One attributes the influence to the climate; the other maintains that there have been, from the beginning, different species of the human race, distinguished by a marked variety of color. The advocates of each have been learned and strenuous in their opinions. In the following remarks, we shall attempt to prove that climate, in conjunction with other incidental or peculiar circumstances, yields the most satisfactory solution of this difficulty. To say that climate, independent of other causes, will account for all the diversities of human complexion, we think is not correct. But that it is the most prominent and universal cause, is capable of proof.

The opinion generally prevailed among the ancients, that the color became darker as you approached the burning climates of the globe, and fairer as you reached from them. The fable of Phaeton held forth this idea, and Pliny, Aristotle and Hippocrates, in the slight manner in which they touch upon the subject, confirm this view of it. The color of the Nubians gave further evidence of this. But it has been reserved for modern times, to disclose more facts relating to this variety, and to agitate the discussion respecting the cause of it.

In judging of the effect of climate, we should take the degree of heat instead of the degree of latitude. It is impossible to estimate the warmth of any country, merely by its distance from the equator. The temperature may be affected by the nature of its surface, by the height of its mountains, by its elevation above the sea, by its extent and many other things. It is well known that the continent of America differs from that of Europe in its heat at the same degrees of latitude. The torrid zone stretches across our continent; but from the height of our mountains and the breezes of the ocean, it is a temperate climate, compared with Africa; accordingly we find no blacks originally in our land. The plain of Mexico is eight thousand feet above the level of the sea, and its temperature is comparatively moderate. The inhabitants are only tawny in their complexion. It may be objected, that tribes are found in the torrid zone differing in color and living near to each other. Thus, it is said, that on the one side of the river Senegal, the inhabitants are black, and on the other are only tawny. This cannot overthrow our principle, although it may prove a modification of it. It is evident that the color as well as the form of the human body is much affected by the degree of refinement attained, the food that is eaten, or the occupation pursued. This is perceptible in the ranks of every society. That class which labors in exposure and lives in filth, is strikingly different from the one characterized by luxury. The flesh of the same animals becomes different in appearance by the s of different food. The African glori s in his black hue, and may live in such a way as to increase its gloss. Add to this, the recent settlement of some tribes in the torrid zone compared with others. It is admitted, that the influence of climate is very slow; it is therefore not fair to deny that it may be the cause of a difference of color in tribes, without taking into view the time of their settlement. The world is not old enough for us to say how long it will take to change from black to white. We have evidence that the change is slow, but very perceptible. The negroes in this country are gradually becoming lighter in color. The testimony of Abbe Raynal and Dr. Smith, and the observation of every discerning man on this subject, will be credited. And at some distant day, should these unfortunate creatures remain among us, without a knowledge of the time and manner of their introduction, we might have a wide field of speculation upon their complexion. The Jews, as a nation, give evidence on this subject. They are a distinct people. Yet they are found fair in Britain, brown in Spain, still darker in Arabia and Egypt, and almost black in Abyssinia. Dr. Buchanan, in his *Christian Researches*, mentions two kinds of Jews; the one black and the other white. The black Jews had manifestly been so much longer in India than the others, as to account for the difference. He says: "It is only necessary to look at the countenance of the black Jews, to be satisfied that their ancestors must have arrived in India *many* ages before the white Jews. Their Hindoo complexion and their very imperfect resemblance to the European Jews, indicate that they have been detached from the parent stock in India many ages before the Jews in the west."

It is well known that the complexion of the French is darker than that of the Germans; the natives of the south of Germany and France, darker than those of the north; the Italians and Spaniards darker than the French. The natives of the south of Italy and Spain are darker than those of the north; the color of the inhabitants of Africa and the East Indies darker than those of Italy. We are farther informed that a Portuguese settlement at Mitomba, in Sierra Leone, have degenarated into perfect negroes, with black color, wooly hair, thick lips, &c. From these, and many other facts, we conclude, that color is variable according to circumstances, and no specified shade of it can be considered an insuperable adjunct of human nature.

The fact stated by Humbolt, of the general resemblance of the Indians from Terra del Fuego to St. Lawrence, does not militate against this conclusion; because there is sufficient uniformity in their mode of living and dressing to account for all the resemblance they bear to each other. Besides, the Esquimaux are known to be much fairer than the other tribes. The objections raised from New Holland and New Zealand admit of the same answer. The differences of color at the Cape of Good Hope may be traced to different tribes. The same thing is true of the South Sea Islands.

It is well known that light or heat materially affects the color of vegetables and animals. Potatoes or turnips growing in the dark are white, but when exposed to the sun, they change to green. Animals differ in color according to the climate, as well as in their covering. The bear is white in the frozen regions of the North, and black to the South. Hares, squirrels and weasels, are white in the north and gray or brown to the south. In Sweden, the hares are gray in summer and white in the winter; and why should not the color of men be subject to similar diversities?

The seat of color is easily ascertained. The human skin is composed of three laminæ or layers, the outer or scarf-skin, the inner or true skin, and the *rete mucosum*, which is between them. The Epidermis, or outer skin is white in the negro as well as others. The *rete mucosum* varies in its color; black in the negro, reddish in the mulatto, brown in the Gipsy, and white in the Englishman and American. There are many causes assigned for this difference of color in the *rete mucosum*, which are peculiar to physiology, upon which we shall not now enter.

It has been proved by Dr. Franklin, and confirmed by the experiments of Mr. Leslie and Count Rumford, that black transmits heat better than any other color. May it not then be a wise provision of nature, that those who are doomed to live in the most scorching climates, should have a black skin to throw off heat and cool the fever of their blood? It is a well known fact, that negroes in this country can bear heat better than the whites. This is true not only of those who have been born in Africa, but of those raised among us and who are free from all the habits of a tropical climate.

After all, it must be admitted, that there are exceptions to the rule we have endeavored to establish. Not sufficiently numerous or well enough attested to overthrow it, but to prove that there is in no case a sudden transition of color, and in no country a definite line of distinction. There are combined in every land too many causes of external variety, to admit of an unexcepted uniformity. And even when we acknowledge upon this subject many inexplicable facts, it is not more than we are constrained to do upon every other. If we admit no principles but those the exact operation of which we are able to explain, what will we receive? If we believe no fact without being able to account for the manner of its existence, what will we credit? And if we assail with ridicule every thing mysterious, we may commence our folly by laughing at ourselves. We believe a thousand facts essential to our existence, without comprehending them. Human powers have their limits—philosophy has its bounds;—and those who go farthest in research, see most of their insufficiency to explore. Still we can mark enough, wherever we look, of the wisdom, benignity and power of our author, to restrain our presumptuous speculation and invite our unlimited confidence. What mechanism equals in design and delicacy of construction the human body? Who can analyze its parts, without admiration, gratitude and humility? What part of it does not prove our dependance and the loving kindness of our Sovereign? But this body, with all its wonders, is only the casement of a nobler, better, and immortal part.

What a display of wisdom does the complexion of every man exhibit? By diversity of color, and form, every countenance is composed. Take in the whole human family, and in a moment you know them to belong to our race. From every nook of our world the inhabitants bear a great resemblance. But amid this countless number, every individual has variety of features enough to be known. Without this, how would society exist? Without this, who would be able to know his friend or his enemy? Without this, we might lose our families and lose ourselves. Without this, how would the villain be detected? Without it, how would the honest man be safe? How would men carry on business? With whom would they labor, or trade, or live? Who is not depenadant upon his fellow-men? What happiness could we enjoy, or what designs could we execute, or what good could we do, without society? How could society exist, without confidence? How could confidence be possible, without the variety of human features by which to distinguish each other?

We should not then forget Him who works by second causes. We should not attribute to his laws the agency which he exercises by them. We should not give to the instrument the honor due to him who works by it. Had we room, we might proceed to show the influence of moral causes upon the external features of men. We might argue the legitimate effect of depravation of heart upon the countenance; but at present we conclude, satisfied that the farther the whole system of physiology, and every thing relating to the external condition of man, is understood, the more evidence will be discovered to prove that the delineation of human nature made in the Bible is perfectly correct.

ATTICUS.

A PHILOSOPHICAL HISTORIAN.

It has been justly observed that several modern historians, who have pretended to write in a *philosophical* spirit, have been very indifferent as to the truth or falsehood of the *facts* on which their philosophy rested. The celebrated Abbe Raynal was a writer of this class, as appears from the following anecdote. "At the end of the year 1777, the Abbe Raynal, calling one evening on Dr. Franklin at his lodgings in Paris, found in company with the Doctor their common friend Silas Deane. 'Ah! Monsieur l'Abbe,' said Deane, 'we were just talking of your work. Do you know that you have been ill served by some of those people who have undertaken to give you information on American affairs?' The Abbe resisted the attack with some warmth; and Deane supported it by citing a variety of passages from Raynal's works, which he alleged to be incorrect. At last they came to the anecdote of Polly Baker, on which the Abbe had displayed a great deal of pathos and sentiment. 'Now, here,' says Deane, 'is a tale in which there is not one word of truth.' Raynal, fired at this, asserted that he had taken it from an authentic memoir received from America. Franklin, who had amused himself hitherto in listening to the dispute of his friends, at length interposed. 'My dear Abbe,' said he, 'Shall I tell you the truth? When I was a young man and rather more thoughtless than is becoming at our present time of life, I was employed in writing for a newspaper; and as it sometimes happened that I wanted genuine materials to fill up my page, I occasionally drew on the stores of my imagination for a tale which might pass current as a reality—now this very anecdote of Polly Baker was one of my inventions.' 'And upon my word,' cried Raynal, quitting at once the tone of dispute for that of flattery, 'I would much rather insert your fictions in my works, than the truths of many other peopl'.e—Such is the way in which modern philosophers write history.

Natural History.—The New-York Commercial Advertiser says a reptile has been found in Manilla, of the family of the Agemoides, which has the faculty of changing color, like the camelion. When the reptile first came into the possession of Mr. Marion who describes it, its color for twenty-four hours, was a delicate green, whether held in the dark, or exposed to the sun. Next morning, its color throughout had changed to carmelite; when exposed to the air, this color gradually disappeared, and the animal resumde its green robe. On this ground, certain brown lines were soon after visible: the animal, afterwards, when excluded from the air, acquired a bluish-green color, and it was only in the open air that the brownish tints returned. At length, the brown color gave place to a uniform green, intermingled, however, wth some brownish streaks.—When laid on green or red substances, no grain of color was observed.—*Nat. Journal.*

Prison-Doors Unbarred.—The New York Daily Advertiser says, that on Saturday last, there was but one solitary prisoner remaining in the Debtor's Prison in this city; and yesterday, an exertion was made in his behalf with such success that the prison was entirely emptied, for the first time, as we are informed, for twenty-seven years. Such an event is creditable to New-York; and to show that bars and bolts had for once lost their use, and the jailer's vocation been suspended, the gates were placed ajar, and the doors left open during the day.

The new Waverly Novel.—We observe by the London papers, that the forthcoming novel of the "Great Unknown," entitled "*Tales of the Crusades,*" was to appear early in November. The publishers had sold 3800 copies to the London booksellers at a trade sale.

NEGRO WIT.

A short time since, a gentleman, driving on the road between Little River and this town was overtaken by a negro boy on a mule, who attempted for a long time, without success, to make the animal pass his carriage. At length, the boy exclaimed to his beast, 'I'll bet you one fippy I make you pass this time;' and, after a short pause, again said, 'You bet?—very well.' The boy repeated his blows with renewed vigor, and at last succeeded in making him pass; when the gentleman, who had overheard the conversation between Quaco and his steed, said to him, 'Well my boy, now you have won, how are you going to make the mule pay you?'—'Oh, Sir,' says Quaco, me make him pay me very well: massa give me one tenpenny for buy him grass, and me will only buy him fippenny worth!'—*Jamaica paper.*